

life can there be in that prayer which needs a general muster day for its display, which comes up to the work of thanksgiving "armed and equipped" as the Governor's proclamation directs, and is as obedient to the word of command, as the regimental trainers under our "glorious" militia law. We wonder if those whose prayer and thanksgiving are called forth by the Governor's proclamation, suppose their offerings are more noticed when they can show the broad seal of the State of Ohio as their warrant for the act. For our part, we think the command to "pray without ceasing" far better authority than any which the State can give.

The recommendation to appoint a "Thanksgiving Day" came from the General Assembly of Ohio. Of whom, we would ask, is that Assembly composed, and what is their position? It is made up of Whig and Democratic politicians, who in the contest for office trample principle under foot, and regard the rights and interests of their fellow men of far less importance than the success of their party. We judge them not by their professions, but by their actions. They sit in their Legislative Hall and play the part of despots; they crush human rights under their iron heel, and drive the Car of State over the prostrate bodies of their fellow citizens. At the very time they recommended the Gov. to appoint "a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings to us as a people," they were oath-bound to sustain a Constitution which wrested from a part of the people of Ohio their rights; which provides for taxing the colored man's property, but denies him the privilege of saying who shall be his lawgiver and his ruler; which hypocritically asserts that it was instituted "in order to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty," while it makes provision for the perpetration of the grossest injustice and oppression. Nor is this the blackest crime of which these pretenders to piety have been guilty. As Legislators of Ohio they have infamously branded the colored man as more unworthy of belief upon oath than his white oppressor—declaring to the world that there is more truthfulness in the heart of the greatest scoundrel, if he be Anglo-Saxon, than in that of the most intelligent and respectable of Ohio's colored citizens. They assure white faced rascality that it may commit with perfect impunity, all manner of violence and outrage upon the colored man, provided it be perpetrated in the presence of God; but those of the oppressed class. Infamous enough are such acts to call up the blush of shame upon the cheek of any one except a heartless politician who wears the livery of Republicanism that he may the better play the despot. It is horrible to hear such men talk as they do about Thanksgiving day, desiring that the people of Ohio shall lift up their blood-stained hands in prayer to God, that the voice which has proclaimed their own infamy and the colored man's oppression shall sing the song of thanksgiving, and this too, while their heart is unrepentant and filled with the spirit of hatred toward their injured brother.

The Governor pretends to think the General Assembly was prompted by christian motives in this act, and he "exjoins" upon the people of Ohio, "to refrain on that day from their usual temporal pursuits, and assemble themselves and engage in the duties of worship." The only valuable part of the proclamation is that in which he adverts to the obligation of the people to "implore the Divine pardon for our forgetfulness of mercy, and the frequent abuse of the great privileges with which we have been indulged." We suppose it will do very well for a Governor to speak in this way, although it would doubtless be regarded as but little short of a libel for an Abolitionist to insinuate, that while the people of Ohio have been careful to "rythe mint, anise, and cummin, they neglect the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy and truth." We fully agree with the Governor that the people of Ohio have forgotten mercy, and abused the great privileges in which they have been indulged; and that justice is calling loudly upon them to repent of their iniquities, and to bring forth fruits in the spirit of repentance. Instead of this, they will doubtless assemble in their synagogues, and thank the Lord they are not as other men; that they are the citizens of a country where oppression is unknown, where civil and religious liberty is enjoyed by all, and where each may sit beneath his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. Shameful hypocrisy! "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me! saith the Lord: I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats. When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand, to tread my courts? Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and Sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.—Your new moons and appointed feasts may

soul hate: they are a trouble unto me: I am weary to bear them. And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow."

Five clergymen of Cleveland suggest as a proper subject for discourse on Thanksgiving Day "the present condition of the colored population of our State; particularly the legal disabilities by which in no small degree they are disfranchised and oppressed," and propose that after the address, the following, or a similar form of petition, be circulated for signatures. To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, citizens of said State, respectfully pray your Honorable Body, that you would repeal all laws making distinctions between the inhabitants of the State on account of color. Such laws, in the estimation of your memorialists, being unequal, unjust, and greatly derogatory to the character of a professedly Christian State.

The petition is well enough, all except the "Honorable," and we would not for the sake of conformity to the usages of society, give that title to a legislative body who have most infamously treated the colored man, who have oppressed him more than the British government did the American Colonists, and this too while making heaven-high professions of Republicanism. Reasonable and just as is the request made by the Cleveland clergymen, but few of their brother clericals will comply with it. He who dares to plead for the equal rights of all, and faithfully exposes the corruptions of the clergy, is branded as an infidel; and the clergy won't dare to touch this subject lest they should break the charm by which they now bind their people to the traditions of the past. The spirit of Reform is as fatal to clerical power, as is Christianity to the kingdom of Satan; and the clergyman who welcomes it, is either too honest to be a Divine, or is not sufficiently skilled in cunning.

It needs not a very full measure of the spirit of prophecy to enable us to declare that if Thanksgiving Day is generally observed throughout Ohio, that it will be a day distinguished for pious lies, hypocritical pretences, and self glorification.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE.

The Aurora says, that when S. S. Foster was in Indiana, he declared that "those who are laboring for the liberation of the slave, may partake of the products of his labor with impunity, because they use them for the slaves' benefit." This our friend says is horrible doctrine for an Abolitionist to be guilty of urging, that it amounts to a license for the unrestrained use of the fruits of robbery, and ought to be repudiated by all but slaveholders. So much for theory, now for practice. The paper upon which the horror struck Aurora appears, is made of slave-grown cotton. Is the editor justified in using it for the overthrow of slavery? His theory says no, and that it is horrible doctrine to declare otherwise; his practice responds yes, in a most emphatic tone. If friend Foster is not sinning in this respect, then is the doctrine of S. S. Foster not far from right.

THE PROTEST.

We publish, as requested, a Protest addressed to the people of four of the Southern States of this Union, especially to those residing in the districts in which humanity is regarded a crime, and where those who act the part of good Samaritans are incarcerated in prison. The names of the three hundred and fifty six signers would occupy a column of our paper, and as a statement of the number of signatures will have just as much effect upon those to whom it is addressed, as the publication of the names in full, we prefer the latter mode.

The condition of our imprisoned brothers has been too little thought of. We did believe that although the people of Ohio might be callous to the wrongs and the sufferings of New England's sons, that when their own citizens were imprisoned they would manifest some indignation, some proper resentment. But no, they are as submissive as a pack of whipped spaniels; they don't dare to whimper, much less to bark. How many pulpits in Ohio have spoken upon this subject? There may be many, we have heard of none. The clergy discoursed eloquently on the wrongs of the oppressed Greek, and struggling Pole, but the three captured Ohioans have no share in their sympathies. They are poor men, scarcely known beyond their own fire-side circle, and are withal abolitionists. Three very sufficient reasons why a proud, pharisaical and pro-slavery priesthood should pass by on the other side.

Persons wishing to obtain board can be accommodated at Sarah H. Galbreath's, west end of High street, Salem.

THE HONORABLE J. B. CLAY!

We learn that the Whigs of Philadelphia have tendered a complimentary dinner to this Kentucky mobocrat. What claim the fellow has upon the dinner-homage of Whiggery, is more than we can divine. True, he is a son of "The Unforgotten," and his partner in law; has been concerned in at least one duel; and was secretary of the infamous "Committee of Sixty." Whether any, or all of these are to be considered as services rendered to the Whig party and the country, we leave for others to determine. Had he been a Mr. Nobody, and done to a Whig press of Philadelphia, what he did to a cousin's press in Lexington, instead of feasting him, the Whigs of that place would have cried out against such violation of "law and order," would have put the constables on his track, and complimented him with a few years residence in the State Penitentiary. The despicable spirit of man-worship which the tender of this dinner exhibits is most lamentable, and is evidence to our minds that those who engaged in it, are either knaves, doing homage to him and his rascality, or poor deluded fools that are gullible and blinded by their love of party, and their credulous disposition.

The "Friend of Man" queries whether the Editors of the Bugle are in favor of dividing the Public Lands among actual settlers, and asks us to give our views on that subject. Were we to comply with the request, we should have to present two sets of views, inasmuch as we differ with each other on this question; and as the reason for the faith that is in us, would occupy more space than we should feel justified in appropriating to a subject that is not direct in its bearings upon Am. Slavery, we cannot do it through the columns of this paper. If friend Hinchman will call at our boarding house we will reply to him as desired.

ABBY KELLEY, & CO.,

Visited our city last week and held a two days' meeting. Abby was the principal speaker. Stephen S. Foster, who travels with Miss Kelley, also spoke.

We were disappointed in these persons. Though fluent and what would be called good speakers—they are not great intellects. They did not advance a single new or original idea—they did not even new-dress an old one. They are mere ranters—vain, self-conceited, impudent, abusive, endeavoring to stir up strife and court martyrdom, even though it comes by eggs, so he it is in the day time.

They prosecute the business of pedlars, also, in connection with lecturing. They are dissolutionists—openly advocating the doctrine.

They backed out from a public discussion, after having challenged it. We don't think much of them, and still less of their doctrine.

The above is from the Jeffersonian, a Democratic paper of Richmond, Va. The editor would fain have his readers think that he feels the utmost contempt for S. S. Foster and Abby Kelley, and that they are so very far beneath him, so utterly insignificant, that it will almost soil his dignity to give them a passing glance. We will give our readers an opportunity to look behind the curtain, and they will then be able to judge what kind of a Jeffersonian Democrat the fellow is.

Be it known, he exclaims in blackguardism, and doubtless prides himself upon his superiority in this particular. He went in to the meeting where Abby Kelley and S. S. Foster were, and like a certain animal that often emits an extremely offensive odor, he endeavored to stifle the people with his low abuse of our friends. He intimated they were vile characters, as was evident from the way in which they journeyed, and in the brilliancy of his imagination, inferred they were Fanny Wrightists. At this point of his speech, S. S. Foster demanded proof, which of course he was unable to give, and had to submit to a most terrible castigation for his lying blackguardism. And then to add to the vexation of himself and his gang, our friends refused to discuss with such a creature. Hence his apparent contempt, which but poorly conceals the consciousness of exposed meanness and detected falsehood.

We should regard the condemnation of such a being high praise.

GENERAL ITEMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Wednesday Nov. 5th, bringing dates six days later than had been previously received. There is very little news by her of any interest. The accounts of the failure of the crops of all kinds, are confirmed. The prices of bread stuffs in England had somewhat receded, in consequence of heavy importation.

There has been another insurrection in Italy in which some lives were lost.

The Russians and Circassians had fought another battle, in which the former had as usual, gained no advantage.

COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is said that two millions tons of anthracite coal will be sent to market this season from the coal mines of Pennsylvania, which will be three hundred thousand more than the amount last year.

THE MORMONS.—We learn from the Quincy Whig that Mr. Backenstos, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who was arrested at Nauvoo by General Hardin, and taken to Quincy, charged with the murder of Worrel and McBratney, was examined before Judge Purdie and held to bail for his appearance at the Hancock Circuit Court in the sum of three thousand dollars. There were about twenty witnesses to the case. The Mormon and the anti-Mormon witnesses swore in direct opposition to each other.

The Massachusetts Humane Society have presented a beautiful silver cup, with an appropriate inscription, to Miss Garaffia Oakes, for perilling her own life, and saving her mother and aunt from drowning, some months since; while bathing at Plum Island.

RAILWAY MANIA.—There are ten distinct lines of railway projected to provide a nearer route than the existing one between London and Manchester, all of which are at a premium. The capital required for these several undertakings is £23,150,000—110,000,000 dollars.

There has been a large fire in Montreal, in which property to the amount of several thousand dollars has been destroyed.

The New York Tribune says: "An extraordinary surgical operation in a liver complaint was lately performed by Dr. J. P. T. of New York city, by opening the side of the patient and removing the diseased portion of the liver."

A new potato digger was recently exhibited in operation at Salem, West Jersey. It threw out upon the ground, with two horses, at the rate of five or six acres per day, and as fast as thirty hands could pick up and carry them away. The soil produced 400 bushels of potatoes per acre by the use of compost muck.

ICE FOR CHINA.—The ship Areatus, which sails in a day or two for Hong-Kong, carries out a cargo of ice, the first regular cargo, we believe, which has ever gone from this country to China. Ice-houses have been set up at Hong-Kong, and arrangements made for the reception and sale of American ice in the Celestial Empire. The Areatus takes out about 600 tons—all of it "Wenham Lake" ice.

HELPING THE ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The St. Louis Republican of Oct. 25th says: "Last evening a white man by the name of William Fisher, who says he lives in Lincoln County, Mo., and an old free negro man called Richmond, who has been living here a long time, were caught by Capt. McDonough just as they were pushing off in a skiff with a slave belonging to Mr. Carle, which they were about to convey to Illinois. Two other negroes, supposed to be slave, were on the shore, evidently waiting to be conveyed across, but on seeing the others arrested, took to their heels and escaped."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BUGLE.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.—New Garden.—James Miller, Mary Mendenhall, L. Rich Wm. M. Thomas, J. H. Chapman, Isaac Johnson, Jacob Dutton, Benj. Hambleton, Wm. Griffith, Isaac Votaw, \$1.50 each; Joseph Grissel \$1.00.

New Lisbon.—Wm Ritchey, Benj. Hanna Jr. David Galbreath, \$1.50 each.

Franklin Square.—Samuel Sidler 50 cts.

Garfield.—Wm. B. Randolph \$1.50.

Columbiana.—Levi Hisey, John Fitzpatrick \$1.50 each.

Green Hill.—G. S. Benton, T. H. Woolley \$1.50 each.

North Linn.—Abraham Sampson \$1.50.

McKays Mills.—Morris Walton \$1.50.

Buck's P. O.—John P. Grueswell \$1.50.

Frederick.—John Low 75 cts.

Salem.—Francis Johnson, Robert Campbell, Thos. Kennell, Aaron A. Davis, Mary Ann Bailey, Joel Sharp, Jacob Heaton, Samuel Gibbons Sr., Daniel Bousall, George Fogle, \$1.50 each.

Hanover.—Peter Smoek 75 cts.

Goshen.—Joseph Shinn \$1.50.

Pottersville.—Asa Silver, Charles Brosius, Wm. B. Michener, Wm. Johnson \$1.50 each.

Unionville.—Mallon Erwin \$1.50.

New Albany.—Benj. Brosius, Charles Brosius, \$1.50 each.

Trumbull Co.—Garfield.—J. W. Church; C. S. Mygatt, S. Hall, J. Brown, J. Wetmore, Ensign Church, J. Sprague \$1.50 each.

Ellsworth.—Stephen Reid \$1.50.

Mecca.—John Smith \$1.50.

Mesopotamia.—Dennis Tracy \$1.50.

Hubbard.—John Gardner \$1.50.

Warren.—John Cleveland, C. Moser, E. Lewis, Jonas Hartzell \$1.50 each.

Lunenburg.—John Bissell, Gideon Underwood \$1.50 each.

Poland.—Christopher Lee 1.50, H. Russell 75 cts.

Bedford Centre.—Simon Meredith, Jacob H. Barnes, Joel Betts, Jacob Brown, Benjamin Snow, Josiah Fogg, \$1.50 each, Samuel Ware \$1.00.

Summit Co.—Middlebury.—Nathaniel Hansell 1.50.

Alton.—Henry Rattle, 1.50.

Harrison Co.—Short Creek, James Cope, Joseph Cope 1.50 each.

Cadiz.—Dr. M. Wilson 1.50.

Lake Co.—Painesville.—Ellen Jackson, Rufus Mosely 1.50 each.

Unionville.—A. Merriman, P. Pixley 1.50 each.

Morgan Co.—Pennsville.—Milton Griffith 1.50.

Gauga Co.—Parkman.—O. Buckingham 1.50.

Chester.—Wm Partridge 25 cts.

Wesley.—Osman Bos's 1.50.

Cuyahoga Co.—Ohio City, J. H. Sedgwick 1.50.

Cleveland.—Clayton Sharp, Mary Ann Ball 1.50 each.

Belmont Co.—Somerton.—Joseph Mead 1.50.

Butler Co.—Oxford.—Wm. Austin 1.50.

Stark Co.—Barryville.—Jacob Heacock 2.00, Jacob Ness 1.50.

Mahoning.—Isaac Miller, S. Hamlin 1.50.

Marlboro.—Mary Walton, Jacob Wolf, Charles Shinn, Jonas Wilemac, 1.50 each, Jacob Marshall 75 cts.

St. Union.—Pierce Garretson, John Grant, 1.50 each.

R. Hillis, J. Hartley, S. Mercer, Z. P. Edwards, Lea Barnaby, Thos. Rakestraw 1.50 each.

Lima.—Samuel Fowler, J. H. Day, Jesse Hawley 1.50 each.

Milton.—J. Gilbert, 375 cts.

New Baltimore.—John A. Woods 1.50.

Ashtabula Co.—Andover, John D. Bailey \$1.50.

Windsor, T. Alderman, \$1.50.

New Lyme, Robt. Hoskins, A. C. Wiley, E. Brown, L. Reeve \$1.50 each.

Green Co. Jamestown, James A. Browder, \$1.50, Samuel Lockhart 75 cts.

Xenia, Dr. A. Reid, \$1.00.

Clinton Co. Lumberton.—Henry Conchlin, John Wiseman, \$1.50 each, Eliza Oren, 75 cts.

New Burlington.—Solomon Whitson, 75 cts.

Clark Co. Selma.—Richard Wright, John Howell \$1.50 each, Gideon Bloxon \$1.00.

South Charleston.—Jonathan Pierce \$3.00.

Claremont Co. New Richmond.—Francis Donaldson, Thos. Donaldson, \$1.50 each.

Montgomery Co. Centerville.—John Robb, 75 cts.

Warren Co. Waynesville.—Wm. Longstroth, 75 cts. Wm. Bateman \$1.50.

Springboro.—Ina Thomas, R. A. S. Janney, \$1.50 each, John Husted 50 cts.

Harveysburg, V. Nicholson \$1.50.

Hamilton Co. Cincinnati.—Wm. Donaldson \$1.50.

Jefferson Co. Mt. Pleasant.—Aquila Hurford \$1.50.

Smithfield.—Sarah A. Kirk, \$1.50.

Henry Co. Ind. Greenboro.—Dr. M. D. Stoneman 50 cts.

Wayne Co. Ind. Richmond.—Geo. Wilson \$1.50.

Butler Co. Pa. Harrisville.—J. T. Hirst, \$1.00.

Beaver Co. Pa. Brighton.—Edward Gibbons \$1.50.

Fallston.—Joseph B. Coale, Timothy White, James Moreland \$1.50 each, Joseph Smith \$1.00 Wm. Brown 375 cts.

Darlington.—Robert Harrison, W. S. Morris, Jonathan Morris \$1.50 each.

Portage Co.—Harcena.—John Day, Wm. Frazer, H. N. Bostwick 1.50 each.

Routt.—S. R. Mix 1.50.

Avon.—Isaac Davis, Ira Strong 1.50 each.

Gurdelville.—Elmyra Hyde 1.50.

Freedom.—Loring Hambleton 375 cts.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been received of the New Lisbon Anti-Slavery sewing circle fifty one dollars, the amount of subscription for thirty four copies; also the following in donations and collections.

Collection at New Lyme	\$8.30
" " Youngstown	2.00
" " Cleveland	23.81
" " Painesville	8.38
" " Cadiz	5.71
Donation from L. Hamlin	50
" " two friends at George-town	2.00

MEETING AT LIMAVILLE.

B. S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock, will hold meetings on Saturday afternoon and Sunday 23d, 24th of November at Lima, Stark Co. Will the friends in that neighborhood please give due notice, and see that a suitable place is procured?

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The proprietors of the National Intelligencer, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue during each session of congress, a weekly sheet styled "The Congressional Intelligencer," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as far as its limits will permit, of the proceedings of both houses of congress, and official reports and documents connected therewith, including a complete official copy of all the acts passed by congress during the session.

To bring the price within the reach of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be for the first session of each congress One Dollar, and for the second session of each congress, Fifty Cents.

The price of the National Intelligencer, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching session of congress, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance.

To enlarge upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of this publication, containing an impartial but necessarily abbreviated account of the proceedings of congress, including a full copy of all the laws passed during the session, would be needless. The man who takes no such newspaper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most clearly concerns his own destiny, and that of his family and of his posterity forever.

When 6 copies are ordered and paid for by one person, a deduction of one-sixth will be made from the price: that is to say, a remittance of \$5 will command 6 copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next session; a remittance of \$10 will secure 13 copies and for \$15 remitted from any one person or place 20 copies will be remitted.

Payments in advance in all cases is indispensable.

Weekly National Intelligencer.—This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents of the National Intelligencer as can be comprised within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday, at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or association, at the following rates: For \$10 six copies will be sent; For \$20 thirteen copies; and for each sum of \$10 above \$20, eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of \$50 will command 37 copies.

Washington, Oct. 1845.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the several states and territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office with the advertisement marked there-in, shall receive the weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge. Address: GALES & SEATON, Washington, D.C.